Case 1:12-cr-00121-RJS Document 295 Filed 08/09/13 Page 1 of 17 1

D7C8STEC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 12 Cr. 121 (RJS) v. 5 MICHAEL STEINBERG, 6 Defendant. -----x 7 8 July 12, 2013 10:35 a.m. 9 Before: 10 HON. RICHARD J. SULLIVAN 11 District Judge 12 APPEARANCES 13 PREET BHARARA 14 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York BY: ANTONIA M. APPS 15 HARRY A. CHERNOFF Assistant United States Attorneys 16 17 KRAMER LEVIN NAFTALIS & FRANKEL, LLP Attorneys for Defendant 18 BY: BARRY H. BERKE STEVEN S. SPARLING 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 (Case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: For the government.

MS. APPS: Antonia Apps for the government. Good morning, your Honor. And with me at counsel table is Assistant United States Attorney Harry Chernoff.

THE COURT: Ms. Apps, Mr. Chernoff, good morning.
For the defendant.

MR. BERKE: Good morning, your Honor. Barry Berke and Steven Sparling from Kramer Levin, and with us is Michael Steinberg.

THE COURT: Good morning to each of you.

Since we were last here I have received the defense motion, basically two motions, one seeking basically a questionnaire and some other remediation related to pretrial publicity surrounding this case. The second motion is for a bill of particulars or I guess a final bill of particulars from the government by a date certain, which I think was proposed as August 19. So I was going to set a schedule for the government to respond.

With respect to the jury questionnaire, I don't generally do a questionnaire. I think I am likely to have inquiries the way I did it in the last trial and the way I do it in other trials that generate publicity. I am certainly going to inquire of the prospective jurors whether they have seen any articles about this case or related cases. If they

have, I would follow up with them and allow some questioning, probably outside the presence of the other jurors. So pretty similar to the way we did it in the Newman trial is what I am contemplating, but I won't prejudge it. I will be happy to hear the government's response to the motion or to the motions.

How long do you think you need to respond?

MS. APPS: Your Honor, I would actually ask for two weeks because I am out of the office next week. But just to throw something out there, I am not sure on the jury questionnaire that we necessarily need a response. I only say that because we obviously briefed this exact same issue with the Newman trial. The law is the law. The Court has considerable discretion.

For the record, as your Honor well knows, the jury selection process in the Newman and Chiasson case took two days. Your Honor incorporated questions requested by the defense counsel, in terms of questioning the venire for purposes of impaneling a jury. When there was an affirmative response to particular questions, your Honor took the particular potential juror and the parties to the jury room and extensively questioned them. At times, as your Honor deemed appropriate, you allowed individual questioning, in fact, by the counsel at the table.

So, essentially, our response would be the law is the law, which we have previously submitted to the Court, and you

have considerable discretion, and the process that this Court went through with the Newman and Chiasson trial was particularly extensive. Obviously, there was no jury questionnaire, but it was a process that took two days and considerable questioning of the jurors. That would be our response. I only say two weeks because I said I am out of the office for a period next week, but if the Court still needs a response, I am happy to put in a respond.

THE COURT: I will give you a chance to respond. You can respond however you see fit. There are the two motions.

So July 26 is fine.

Mr. Berke, I will give you a week if you want to do a reply.

MR. BERKE: That's great.

THE COURT: Again, unless there is truly something different about this case from the other in terms of publicity, there has been a little more since, obviously, but I am not sure that there is a categorical difference, my intention is probably to do it the way we did it before. I thought it worked pretty well. I am not looking to shortcut or prevent inquiry of jurors who might have formed impressions, far from it. I think it's very important that we make sure we have a fair and impartial jury, and we should explore whether they have read about either this case or cases like it and reading about those things may have affected them.

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The only thing on the second motion, as I MS. APPS: understand Mr. Berke's motion, we are merely disputing about a date. I don't think we are really disputing about the content of the bill of particulars. In fact, the government provided to defense counsel on June 7 a bill of particulars that was largely in the form of the final bill of particulars provided in the Newman and Chiasson trial, and the only question is at what point the government would be cut off from amending the bill of particulars. And if the Court is going to set a schedule today, I think that essentially moots that second The government had proposed one month before trial. Defense counsel had proposed, I think, three months before The Court will ultimately set its schedule, but I do trial. think that moots the motion.

THE COURT: My contemplation was two months before trial. That's what I did last time I think. That is what I intended to do here.

Again, I think, if anything, Mr. Berke, you're sort of farther along than the defendants were in that other case because you have had the benefit of seeing what happened in that case. But my inclination is to say a bill of particulars by September 18. Maybe we should just have oral argument on this if you think we don't need a full round of briefing.

MR. BERKE: I am happy to address it.

Your Honor, you had one of the best lines I have read

yet about jury questionnaires. I think you said you compared it to root canal, except it took longer and hurt more. I appreciated that. I have to say somebody who has had root canal more than once, and not willingly, what I would say about that is, yes, it can take longer, it can be painful, but sometimes it's better than the alternatives.

What does concern me in this case is I do think the press is materially different than the Newman/Chiasson trial for a variety of reasons. I think there has been a lot of information completely extraneous to this case that has really saturated the media that could be relevant if jurors know about it, although it shouldn't be relevant to their consideration because it's inadmissible, the press about SAC, Steve Cohen, other SAC people who pled guilty, the assertion of the Fifth Amendment by the founder of the firm, rumors by the press. There has been a lot of it. We think the nature of it is that it is likely that jurors will have seen it.

What I would suggest on questionnaires, and I understand your Honor's position, I have done it in ways in other cases that I think really can save time. If it is done before they come here for day one, you have enough jurors in my experience that although, certainly, Mr. Chernoff and Ms. Apps are going to disagree about a lot of things, my guess is when we get responses, there will be a lot of jurors that we can agree on, either because of hardship, for cause, and we can

take care of a lot of information that will more than make up in my experience the additional time that we may get from having to follow up on things in the questionnaire.

Again, our first request would be a questionnaire, but I think there has been a lot of things written in cases and also in articles that when jurors are asked in a front of a group of people, is there anything about articles and the like that will make you concerned that you couldn't be fair, people are very reluctant to answer yes. Whereas if we have a questionnaire — I am talking about a very limited questionnaire, focused really on this pretrial publicity issue. If they are asked, have you seen the articles about Michael Steinberg, SAC, or Steve Cohen, you can even say related to insider trading, what have you seen, what do you recall seeing or hearing, where do you recall seeing or hearing it, did it cause you to form any opinions? And that's the starting point. That doesn't mean that person obviously can't serve.

THE COURT: I don't know why I couldn't just ask those questions in open court and follow up, at least the first two, and then we follow up with jurors who have answered yes, if they have seen such articles.

MR. BERKE: Again, our first preference would be the questionnaire. But if your Honor were not inclined to do that, and we are going to do the individualized questioning, we would suggest exactly that. Judge Holwell in Rajaratnam, I think he

asked those exact questions, the first two questions, in open court. Have you seen anything about the topic that could be relevant? Obviously, we can agree what that can be. And where did you see it? For each juror who answered yes, at that point they did individualized questioning at the bench. What do you recall seeing specifically and do you have an opinion about it?

THE COURT: I think we basically did that in the last trial. I think what we did, which made it more efficient, is I inquired as to whether people have seen stories about the defendants that touched on the case, and then noted who raised their hands, and then I asked other questions and often people raised their hands to other questions, and then we did a jury room voir dire, out of the presence of the rest of the venire on all of the subjects, and I think it was more efficient than shuttling back and forth with the same prospective jurors for multiple questions. I don't know if you have looked at the transcript.

MR. BERKE: I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: I thought it worked pretty well. If there is something you want to tweak, I am happy to hear it. We have time because I am not going to even ask the parties to submit proposed requests to charge and voir dire for a couple of months. But I am on to this. This is important and it's not part of every case. Not every case generates any publicity. So I think we are all on the same page. It's just a matter of

how we are going to execute it.

MR. BERKE: To the extent the media is materially different or other issues come up, we will obviously bring that to your attention.

THE COURT: Let's address whether we need further briefing on this. It sounds like Ms. Apps doesn't want to do any further briefing. She is relying on the prior briefs and basically pitching that we do it the way we did it in the Newman trial.

MR. BERKE: Unless something materially changes, we don't think we need to give you any further submissions.

THE COURT: As we get closer to the date of trial, when you submit the proposed voir dire, if you want to re-address some of these issues in light of changed circumstances I think that will be fine.

Now, with respect to bill of particulars, anything you want to say on that score?

MR. BERKE: What I would say about that is, I appreciate your Honor's statement that we did have the benefit of the bill of particulars that was provided in the Newman/Chiasson case. I think Ms. Apps said, when talking about trial dates and the benefits we have from that, she said they are going to be relying on the same one, with the exception of one or two names. I believe they have made those one or two changes based on additional information. Certainly,

we have some additional information from Mr. Horvath.

What I would say, consistent with the notion that Ms. Apps said that they were going to rely on the same bill of particulars, we have a trial date in November, what concerns me -- and I also appreciate the debate that happened at the last trial that the government can't disclose trades they don't know about. I am only asking for what they know about and they are intending to introduce at trial. But what concerns me, both as to stocks and trades as well as co-conspirators, is that the government at this point, based on not only the last trial but their representations, should be able to give a final list we say three months before trial, August 19. And it's important to us because, to the extent the government were to add a new stock or a new trade or co-conspirators that are different than what they have now, it will require considerable additional work.

THE COURT: I get that. The issue is I think sort of what is the pencils down point. I certainly am presuming the government is going to turn over the additional co-conspirators and additional trades as they learn them.

MS. APPS: Absolutely.

THE COURT: There is no hiding the ball. It's not that kind of a case.

MS. APPS: As your Honor knows, that's never been the modus operandi for the government in any of these cases. Just

to be clear, the concern for the government is obviously, as we continue to review the databases and the documents and we find additional documents, the concern is there might be incremental documents that support adding a stock or two, or adding a trade, but this is at the margins. It really is at the margins, and it's just to preserve our ability to continue to review documents. But I am sure Mr. Berke will make the same argument at this trial. When we had not listed a stock on a bill of particulars, but we found a particularly incriminating document that listed stock ABC Company, we then had to hold a debate in front of your Honor about whether or not we were permitted to use that particular document, and the rulings depended on the circumstances and the facts.

So that's really all we are trying to do. We are not trying to hide the ball. We are just trying to preserve our ability to continue to review documents and not have it affect the exhibit deadline three months before trial. As soon as we learn of additional information over the summer, we will provide it to Mr. Berke. Again, I really do think it's very small, it's marginal. The incremental stocks and co-conspirators we may add, it will not create sort of an avalanche of work that Mr. Berke is concerned about.

THE COURT: If it does create an avalanche of work, whether by design or just that's the way it works, I will entertain a motion to adjourn the trial, which I don't want to

do, and hopefully I won't have to, but if that's the situation Mr. Berke finds himself in, that on September 18 he gets 25 new names of stocks and ten new names of co-conspirators, then we will see.

MS. APPS: That's not happening.

THE COURT: I don't think that's going to happen. I would be disappointed if it did.

So I think a bill of particular date of September 18, that's the date for the final bill of particulars, is appropriate.

Let me tell you then the schedule leading up to the trial. Final bill of particulars by September 18. The government motions in limine, 404(b) notice, and exhibit and witness lists, preliminary exhibit and witness lists by October 15. The defense response and motions in limine and their own exhibit and witness lists by October 25. The government response to any defense motions in limine by November 1. Joint requests to charge and joint proposed voir dire by November 6. And then a final pretrial conference November 14 at 10 a.m. And then we will begin jury selection on November 18. OK.

MS. APPS: Just one other thing. Experts, to the extent that the defense intends to put on an expert. The government doesn't anticipate putting on an expert. If we wanted to put one on, we would give notice too. If we could have a date for that.

The last thing is reverse 3500. If the defendants know they are going to put on a particular witness, if we could have the 3500 in advance of that. I will throw out a date for a week before trial, but I will leave it for your Honor's consideration.

THE COURT: As you know, and usually the shoe is on the other foot, I can't order parties to produce 3500 any time basically before the cross, but the better practice is that we produce these things early so that counsel can make use of them and so that we have an efficient trial.

So I think we should really focus on the government's 3500 material first since that's going to be the bulk of the material. When were you planning to turn over that stuff?

MS. APPS: If I heard you correctly, I think you said our exhibit and witness list was due October 15. We would propose handing over all 3500 material at that time.

THE COURT: That's pretty good.

What do you think, Mr. Berke? I can't make them do anything more. I certainly have had situations where the government has waited a lot longer than that.

MR. BERKE: The only thing I would say is we do know more than we would have because of the last trial. I would say if the government were able to produce 3500 material for the one witness who was not part of the last trial, which is critical here, John Horvath, a little earlier. If your Honor

would encourage 3500 for that witness for October 1, I think that would be tremendously helpful for the preparation.

THE COURT: I think a month before trial is, I think, pretty good, especially since much of it is already available. It's just a handful of new witnesses. In any event, all I can do is ask and beseech at this point. It doesn't matter what I say, but it seems October 15 is a pretty reasonable period of time.

By the same token then, you should be producing on a timetable that's designed to make sure the trial goes quickly any 3500 material that you have related to your witnesses, if you call any witnesses.

MR. BERKE: We will do that.

THE COURT: Of course, I don't need to tell you this, but Mr. Steinberg should be reminded he has no obligation to call any witnesses or put on any proof. The burden is on the government, not on you, so you don't have to do a thing. If you do wish to call witnesses and put on a case, then the expectation is that you provide things to the government so that they will be able to cross-examine and make the trial go efficiently. That's really more about trial efficiency and making sure we don't waste the time of the jury.

So I will issue an order that memorializes these dates, but that's the schedule that I had in mind and it sounds to me like everybody is in the same ballpark.

Experts. Are you planning to call experts? 1 MR. BERKE: We don't know yet, your Honor. It's 2 3 certainly possible, but we have not yet made that decision. 4 THE COURT: When do you intend to give notice on 5 experts? 6 MR. BERKE: In thinking about it, we did look at the 7 dates that your Honor set for Newman/Chiasson. I know you had the government identify whether they were going to call experts 8 9 at the same time they gave their 404(b) notice and proposed 10 exhibit list, and then have the defense provide similar notice when the defendants responded to the government's motions in 11 12 limine and provided their list. So I would propose a similar 13 schedule, that the government has to identify whether they are 14 going to call any experts by October 15 and the defense has to do the same by October 25. 15 THE COURT: It sounded like Ms. Apps is saying she is 16 17 not calling any experts. MS. APPS: I don't think so, but we are happy to keep 18 the dates. 19 20 THE COURT: The 15th for the government, the 25th for 21 the defense. 22 MS. APPS: Perfectly acceptable. 23 THE COURT: That sounds good. 24 Well, that's what I intended to cover today. 25 anything else that we should discuss while we are all here?

Ms. Apps?

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MS. APPS: Just to exclude time when your Honor is ready.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Berke.

MR. BERKE: Nothing further from us.

THE COURT: Any objection to excluding time I guess between now and the trial date?

MR. BERKE: No objection at all.

THE COURT: Mr. Steinberg, as I have told you, you have a right to a speedy trial and the presumption is that a trial would be had within 70 days of the indictment. course, everybody recognizes not all trials are the same. are more complicated than others and this is a paper intensive and probably labor intensive trial relative to the general scheme of trials. So it seems to me perfectly reasonable to exclude the time between today and the trial date from computation under the Speedy Trial Act. You all have a lot to do. In fact, Mr. Berke asked for more time originally. So I think it will be a busy couple of months. I think your interest and the public's interest in a speedy trial is outweighed by the need to give you time to prepare for trial. So the 18th will be the trial date, barring something unforeseen, and the time between now and then won't count towards the 70 days that the law prescribes.

So if anybody needs to come together before our next

Case 1:12-cr-00121-RJS Document 295 Filed 08/09/13 Page 17 of 17 17 D7C8STEC

conference on November 14, let me know. Otherwise I will see you then and I will hear from you before then. Great. Thanks very much. Have a nice summer. (Adjourned)